BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF 3 THE CITY OF TACOMA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, 4 BELT LINE RAILWAY DIVISION, 5 Appellant, PCHB No. 80-130 6 v. FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 7 PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION AND ORDER CONTROL AGENCY, 8 Respondent. 9 10

THIS MATTER, the appeal from the issuance of \$250 civil penalty of the alleged violation of Section 9.03(b) of Regulation I, having come on regularly for formal hearing on October 21, 1980, in Seattle, and appellant represented by its attorney G. S. Karavitis, Assistant City Attorney and respondent represented by its attorney Keith D. McGoffin, with Nat W. Washington presiding, and having reviewed the Proposed Order of the presiding officer mailed to the parties on the 5th day of November, 1980, and more than twenty days having

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elapsed from said service; and The Board having received no exceptions to said Proposed Order and the Board being fully advised in the premises; NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that said Proposed Order containing Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order dated the 5th day of November, 1980, and incorporated by reference herein and attached hereto as Exhibit A, are adopted and hereby entered as the Board's Final Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order herein. DONE this 27 day of March, 1981. POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

1 BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF THE CITY OF TACOMA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, BELT LINE 4 RAILWAY DIVISION, 5 Appellant, PCHB No. 80-130 6 v. PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT, 7 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION ORDER 8 CONTROL AGENCY, 9 Respondent. 10

This matter, the appeal from the issuance of \$250 civil penalty of the alleged violation of Section 9.03(b) of Regulation I, came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Nat W. Washington, at a formal hearing in Seattle, Washington, on October 21, 1980. Appellant was represented by its attorney G. S. Karavitis, Assistant City Attorney. Respondent was represented by its attorney Keith D. McGoffin. Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits, and having considered the contentions of the parties, the Board makes these

EXHIBIT A

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FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

Pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260, respondent has filed with the Board a certified copy of its Regulation I, an amendment thereto, which are noted.

II.

On the 2nd day of June, 1980, at about 1:30 p.m., respondent's inspector noticed a blue-white colored plume rising from appellant's site in the tide flat industrial area of Tacoma. It was determined that the plume was coming from the forward stack of diesel engine locomotive No. 1200. After positioning himself, he recorded a consistent opacity of 50 percent for thirteen consecutive minutes. Thereafter, the inspector met with appellant's superintendent and learned that the engine was in the warming up process during startup. No notification of the startup was given to respondent pursuant to Section 9.16 of Regulation I.

For the foregoing occurance, appellant was issued a notice of violation from which followed a \$250 civil penalty and the instant appeal.

III.

It is common practice during startup to warm diesel locomotive engines for thirty to sixty minutes prior to releasing them for work. Such warmup is needed to avoid damage to the engine. Engine No. 1200 was being warmed up at the time of the violation.

IV.

The appellant defends its failure to give notification of the

PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

startup as required by Section 9.16 by contending that an agreement that notice would no longer be necessary was arrived at during a meeting between officials of both agencies in the spring of 1979. Appellant contends that the meeting was held for the purpose of eliminating the burden placed on both agencies because of the almost daily submission of startup reports by appellant, and that it was agreed that the appellant would no longer be required to make startup reports in order to excuse violations of Section 9.03(b). Respondent, on the other hand, contends that the meeting was held between the two agencies in February of 1979 to discuss matters relating to air pollution resulting from startup conditions, and to discuss ways and means of preventing continued pollution. Respondent contends appellant agreed to reduce pollution at startup by installing standby Respondent denied that any agreement was made to excuse the appellant from giving startup notification as required by Section There is definitely direct conflict in the testimony. We find, 9.16. however, that a good faith misunderstanding took place.

V.

Since oral agreements are frequently subject to misinterpretation and misunderstanding, they should not be relied on as a license to ignore officially adopted rules and regulations. Before adopting a policy of not giving the notice specifically required by Section 9.16, appellant should have secured written authorization.

VI.

Any conclusions of law hereinafter recited should be deemed a finding of fact is hereby adopted as such

PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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From these findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to 1 2 these 3 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 4 I. 5 Appellant violated section 9.03 on June 2, 1980, by failing to immediately notify the respondent as provided by Section 9.16 that it 6 7 was violating emission standards due to startup conditions. 8 II. 9 The appellant failed to establish that respondent should be 10 estopped from enforcing Section 9.03. 11 III. 12 Because appellant acted in good faith in ceasing to give the 13 notice required by Section 9.16, the civil penalty should be mitigated 14 by suspension. 15 IV. 16 Any finding of fact which should be deemed a conclusion of law is 17 hereby adopted as such. 18 From these conclusions, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes 19 this 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

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LAW AND ORDER

ORDER The \$250 civil penalty is affirmed, provided, however, that the civil penalty is suspended on condition that appellant not violate the respondent's regulations for a period of one year from the date of appellant's receipt of this Order. Dated this 5th day of November, 1980. POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD NAT W. WASHINGTON Presiding Officer PROPOSED FINDINGS OF

FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

LAW AND ORDER